The editor of the Richmond Enquirer thus appropriately introduces the following patriotic speech into his paper, for the perusal of his readers.]

The Speech of Wm. L. Smith of Charleston, on the establishment of domestic manufactures, is eminently worthy of perusal. It breathes the sentiments of patriotism and the dictates of truth, in the glowing strains of eloquence—It is particularly addressed to the bosoms of federalists—Mr. Smith was one of the most enthusiastic advocates of their party: but touched with the spirit of truth, he has done justice to the wisdom of the administration, in the warmest language of the passions.—Mr. S. has long been one of the ablest sons of S. Carolina. The names of J. Q. Adams, Gray, and W. Smith, will eminently acquire the applause of their country, from the fearless intrepidity with which they have shaken off the shackles of prejudice.

Why have not the people of Richmond displayed the same honorable perseverance in the establishment of domestic manufactures, as the citizens of Charleston?

ADDRESS,

Delivered by the Right Worshipful Wm. Loughton Smith, Esq. on laying the Corner Stone of the Building, about to be erected by the South Carolina Home-spun Company.

Brethren & fellow--citizens,

You have just witnessed the ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of the first Edifice, intended for Domestic Manufacture, on a great scale, in this part of the Union; and you have witnessed the interesting ceremony with emotions, corresponding with the dignity and solemnity of the occasion. Permit me to congratulate you, and my country at large, on this first step towards the completion of an establishment from which, in spite of the cold support of doubting friends and the warm opposition of decided foes we may entertain flattering anticipations of the most successful result.

No reflecting citizen can any longer question the policy of affording every encouragement to Domestic Manufactures. The hostile restrictions, which from time to time, have enthralled our *external* trade, must have long ago pointed out the absolute necessity of enlarging the sphere of *internal* commerce; and the obstructions, which, in times of war, close nearly altogether the avenues to foreign markets, and, even in times of peace, abridge in those markets, the vent of our surplus productions, must excite in every American breast an ardent desire to create a more extensive demand for them at home.

The complete success, which has already rewarded manufacturing enterprize in various parts of the U. States, and the promising symptoms which attend some patriotic essays in others, and particularly in this state, well justify a hope, that the obstacles are less formidable than some affect to think them, and that the further extension of these essays must be attended by an accession of resources, highly favourable to our welfare and independence.

An æra, so pregnant with great and important events as the present, will hereafter occupy a large and distingushed space in the annals of history.—Through the discordance of jarring opinions, her candid and impartial voice will be heard—and the torch of truth, dissipating the obscure mists of party, will illuminate the deeds of our national government, and display to approving posterity the wisdom of that policy, which, while it has preserved us from desolating wars and degrading alliances, has given a wholesome and quickening stimulus to Domestic manufactures.

Amidst the inconveniencies springing from an unavoidable measure, forced upon us by the rash councils of one belligerent and the miscalculating jealousy of another, we derive a most cheering consolation, from anticipating the benefits of an institution, which those councils and that jealousy have so essentially prompted.

Whatever may be the artificial coloring of sophistry, or the real discontents of impatient cupidity, we may boldly predict, that history, clearing away the rubbish of party declamations, and rending the veil of political deception, and in the spirit of truth recording those great events, will not fail to applaud America's neutral and pacific system, & to announce to future ages, that if the year 1808 felt the preasure of prolonged embargo, the year 1808 also give birth to this beneficial establishment.

May we not also predict, that the anniversary of this auspicious day, the 24th of October, will be hereafter celebrated with rejoicings and festivals by our grateful descendants, and take its rank, without disparagement, amongst our Carolina's proudest days!

Yes, Fellow Citizens, let us hail this as a *proud day* for Carolina's sons!—We have triumph of reason over prejudice, of love of country over egotism, of perseverance over apathy; we here see, with exultation, the noble result of individual enthusiasm, a result which exalts our national pride, and makes us strong in the confidence of our native means. We have long known that we possess, in the bosom of our soil, inexhaustable resources; we now know and feel, that we have, in our own bosoms, a spirit of patriotism to call forth these resources, and to make them instrumental to the security of our rights and to this avenging of our wrongs. The shuttle and the loom, operating on the products of your fields and your flocks, will in the country, emancipate you from commercial thraldom, as the operations of your arsenals and foundaries delivered you, in the last, from political slavery. Your patriot souls, swelling with this great thought, with what multiplied and rapturous emotions must you have beheld the laying this Corner Stone, on which will soon arise, within the limits of your beloved city, a superb edifice which her citizens will daily contemplate with encreasing delight, as the perennial fountain from which will steadily flow those essential supplies, now derived with difficulty and under disgraceful circumstances from unfriendly rivals and from alien industry.

Let the insidious fears of false or suspicious friends be realised: let sordid avarice insinuate the failure of her dividends; let sheering hypocricy propagate her doubts and apprehensions: let it be admitted that our embryo Essays will be unattended with remunerating profits! still patriotism obtain its sweet rewards. If we receive no paltry dividends in our pockets, we shall receive ten thousand times more precious dividends in our hearts, the heart-felt gratification of knowing, that we are at length truly independent on foreign nations, and that knowledge is at length completely brought home to their rulers.—Here on Ashley's cheerful banks on this judiciously selected scite, no less salubrious than fair, will patriotism rear the structure, where domestic industry enhancing the value of our native products by converting them into manufactured, supplies, will be the exhaustless source of our comforts and conveniences, our perpetual security against foreign dependence. Here will be found a never failing asylum for the friendless Orphan and the bereft Widow, the distribution of labor and the improvements in machinery happily combining to call into profitable employment the tender services of those, who are tottering to the grave; thus training up the little innocents to early and wholesome habits of honest industry, and soothing the wrinkl front of decriptitude with the smiles of competency and protection.

Here too will be found an everlasting refuge for those unfortunates of other climes, expatriated with their useful talents, by the iron hand of unrlenting despotism, or the intolerable pressure of taxation and hunger, and wafted by the sighs of fellow misery, to seek liberty and bread on these happy shores. Generous citizens! who have so magnanimously and disinterestedly proffered your services to watch over and rear to maturity this promising institution, you have this day planted a rich germ, which, under your fostering hand, will soon bud forth and grow up into a stately tree, shedding into the lap of your happy country the abundant fruits of domestic comfort and national wealth.—The tablet of gratitude, inscribed with your names, and enshrined with that consecrated stone, is a sufficient pledge of your present zeal, a sufficient incentive to your future exertions. The infant's lisping tongue, and the tremulous voice of age shall hereafter unite, in choral strains of grateful homage to you their patrons & benefactors, and in invoking the blessings of Heaven on your useful labors, may their pious incense be acceptable at the throne of grace! and may it be the will of Providence to render those labors commensurate with our most sanguine expectations!

Let the wrangling nations of Europe boast of their Nelsons and their Massenas! we will cherish, we will exalt the well-earned fame of our *Custis*, our *Humpreys*, and those valuable citizens, the *Bedfords* of America, who study not the arts of desolations, but of preservation and improvement, who direct their mental energies, not to the discovery of instruments of human destruction, but to the extension and amelioration of those indigenous materials, the precious and never ceasing supply of our national looms. And when our distinguished biographer, the faithful recorder of the illustrious deeds of cotemperaneous patriots, eloquently tracking the progress of domestic manufactures, shall transmit with applause to future generations the names of those Carolinians, who have deserved well of their country, he will consecrate a copious and a splendid page, to the memory of the founders of the *Home-spun Factory*, and wreath a civic crown for the brow of the patriotic Shecut.

But while we thus foster with delight the mild and amiable virtues of peace, and devoutly implore a continuance of her blessings, hitherto so happily, preserved to us by a discerning and temperate policy, let not the haughty sovereigns of Europe, misinterpreting the dictates of wisdom for those of pusillanimity, calculate on a tame and servile submission to their arrogant pretensions or their ambitious designs.

Though American republicans preeminently respect the useful and innocent labors of the plough and the loom, they have not forgotton to point the rifle and to weild the sword. Should any insolent invader, doubting their prowess, violate our peaceful abode, and assail the threshold of our sanctuary, liberty's last refuge he will find an iron bound coast, bristling with defensive and indignant rage, he will find our hardy republicans, rising, like their brave ancestors, in all the majesty of their strength, and he and his vile myrmidons will be soon swept away from the soil they have polluted.

Fellow-Citizens! were anything wanting to add to the interest of this ceremony, and to inflame your breasts with more than usual ardor for the suceess of this infant establishment, I would invite, I would rouse your attention to the memorable spot—to the clasic ground, which you now tread—I would direct your eyes to those venerable monuments, the hallowed remains of those proud ramparts, where your illustrious progenitors, with undaunted heroism, breasted the invading foe; I would call on you to survey these sacred shores, bleached with the bones, and purified with the blood, of departed heroes; I would exclaim, "here my countrymen, from amidst the ruins of these ramparts, once raised to defend your country's rights, on which was unfurled the noble standard of resistance to a tyrant's claims, and the intrepid assertors of fair freedom's cause raised the bold crest of independence against Albion's embattled tribes, from amidst these sanctified ruins, on this consecrated soil, on foundations cemented and strengthened by the blood, and enshrining the precious relics of patriot soldiers, is now about to rise another great and lasting monument of American independence."

I would thus invoke the spirit of these immortal worthies; "sainted spirits of departed heroes! here your throbbing stream—on this spot, you gladly sacrificed your lives, to erect the bright temple of liberty, and to ensure to your posterity their political independence: but your splendid fabric remained incomplete, while your sons depended for the essentials of life, on the very nation, from which you fondly believed you had fully emancipated them—You laid the Corner Stone of that temple, which was to perpetuate our civil rights; your sons, emulating your virtuous deeds, have this day laid the Corner Stone of that which is to perpetuate our commercial rights—your great and glorious work is now consummated—now may your children shout and rejoice, for *This Day* their independence is complete."

* The spot chosen on the banks of Ashley River for the Factory, was formerly the scite of one of the forts erected to defend this city, the ruins of which are still conspicuous. *Editors.*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday Nov. 17.

EMBARGO.

Mr. Livermore said he held in his hand several petitions from inhabitants of the state of Massachusetts, signed by between 4 and 5000 persons praying for a repeal of the embargo laws.

One of the petitions (from New-buryport) was read.

[In this petition the following sentence was twice read, by desire of one of the members:

"Your memorialists would further represent to your honorable body that they have witnessed with great surprise and alarm a systematic attempt among the enemies of the people to excite a belief that our nation has it in its power only *a choice of evils*: that an embargo, or war with Great Britain is our only alternative; an opinion which appears to your memorialists wholly devoid of foundation. Whatever injuries the U. States may have sustained from that power, we cannot perceive that a war with her would be either necessary or just, whilst she evinces on her part a disposition for an amicable settlement of all subjects of controversy; and especially, when we view her as almost alone maintaining a contest, on the successful issue of which depend the rights and liberties of the civilised world."]

Mr. Livermore said as the other petitions were precisely similar, he moved that their reading be dispensed with, and that they be referred to the committee of the whole to whom several resolutions on the subject have been referred.

The *Speaker* proceeding to put the question on reference.

Mr. D. R. Williams said, as he understood the same sentiments were repeated in all, and as there were sentiments expressed in the first which he could not understand, he called for the reading of another of them.

Mr. Livermore said he had no objection.

Another of the petitions, was then read and they were all referred, without opposition, to the committee to whom several resolutions on the same subject have been referred.

Mr. Livermore moved that the petition be printed—Negatived, 17 only rising in favor of it.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. Macon said already had many resolutions been submitted to the consideration of the House on the subject of our foreign relations, and the embargo; some for a total and some for a partial repeal of it. As none of the motions had met his entire approbation, and as he considered this as one of the most important questions that could come before the House, he wished to submit to the House two or three propositions; which he wished to take a course different from that which had been given to the others on the same subject.

I have been astonished (said Mr. M.) to see so many resolutions on the subject of the embargo, and none contemplating its entire continuance. Is the American nation ready to bow the neck? Are we ready to submit to be taxed by Great Britain and France as if we were their colonies? Where is that spirit which for this reason separated us from the nations of Europe? Where is that spirit which enforced a simple resolution of the old Congress, not then binding upon the people, as a law from heaven? Is it extinct? Is it lost to this nation? Has the love of gain superceded every other motive in the breasts of Americans? Shall the majority govern, or shall a few wicked and abandoned men drive this nation from the ground it has taken? Is it come to this, that a law constitutionally enacted, even after a formal decision in favor of its constitutionality, cannot be enforced? Shall the nation give way to an opposition of a few, and those the most profligate part of the community? I think the stand we took last year was a proper one; and I am for taking every measure for enabling the nation to maintain it. Just as our measure is beginning to operate, just as provisions are becoming scarce in the West Indies and elsewhere, notwithstanding the evasions of our law, we are called upon to repeal it. I should not have made this motion at this time, had it not been for the petition just presented. When I stand here, sir, charged by a part of the community with being one of "the enemies of the people" notwithstanding I am willing to commit the petition, treating it with that respect which I conceive to be due from us to the prayer of any portion of the people, I wish my sentiments on this subject to be seen.

A proclamation has been issued by one of the belligerents since the passage of our embargo law, sir. Look at it. What says it? Clearance or no clearance, we will receive any neutral vessel into our ports; and, in speaking of neutrals, recollect that there is no nation in the civilised world that has a claim to the title, except ourselves. This proclamation then tells our citizens "Evade the laws of your country, and we will receive and protect you." This is the plain English of it.

If the mad powers of Europe had entered into compact to injure us as much as they could, they could not have taken a more direct course to it. I consider them both alike, and the measures I would take would place them both on the same footing. I have made my resolutions as general as possible, to give all latitude to the committee.

Mr. M. then read his resolutions as follow:

Resoved, That the committee appointed on that part of the President's message which relates to our foreign relations, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of excluding by law from the ports, harbors, and waters of the United States all armed ships and vessels belonging to any of the belligerent powers, having in force orders or decrees violating the lawful commerce of the U. States as a nation.

Resolved, That the same committtee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law the admission into the ports, harbors and waters of the U. States any ship or vessel belonging to or coming from any place in the possession of any of the above mentioned powers and also the importation of any goods, wares & merchandize the growth, produce and manufacture of the dominions of any of the said powers.

Resolved, That the same committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending the act laying an embargo and the several acts supplemental and additional thereto.

On the subject of the first of these resolutions (said Mr. M.) it might be proper to interdict the entrance of all armed vessels, although I have confined the interdiction to the belligerents. A certain time might be fixed at which the second should go into operation.

I have thought proper, sir, to bring forward all these resolutions together, to shew my own opinion on what ought to be done. It is time for those who think the embargo a lawful and proper measure to come forward and declare it. No other person having as yet thought proper to do it, I have now done it. I believe the embargo was right; that it was right to pass laws to enforce it; and believing this, I feel no hesitation in avowing it. Time has been when the impressment of our seamen was cried out against by a large majority of Congress. Now the cry is that we will not let them go out and be taken. For if they go out they must be taken. Neither of the two great powers of Europe have shewn the least disposition to relax their measures; neither I hope shall we. I believe we have but three alternatives—*war, embargo, or submission.* The last I discard;—this nation never will submit; nor are there many people in it that would. That out of the question, then, the only question is, whether in the present state of the world, the embargo or war is the best for us. Arm your merchantmen, as has been proposed, send them out, and you have war directly. If we are to have war, I should rather have it openly, and let the nation know that we mean it. I am for the embargo yet. I am told flour is from 30 to 50 dollars a barrel in the West Indies; I am also told that wheat is 14 shillings sterling a bushel in England. This must have an effect, if adhered to, thro' Spain and Portugal. France, if she carries her armies into that country, cannot support them. Nor can Spain support her own armies, and at the same time those Great Britain sends there; for where war is waged, all agriculture is destroyed; and it only requires firmness in us to force them both by this measure, to acknowledge our rights. If I am mistaken in my opinion, I wish that measure to be adopted which may best maintain our rights and independence.

It is not the embargo which causes the pressure on the people. No, sir; it is the orders and decrees of England and France. Take a licence from England, and you may trade, but on no other terms. Let an officer of the British fleet visit your vessel, and France will condemn it. These are the things which destroy commerce. The country in which I live feels the measure as much as any; they are agriculturists, and their crops remain unsold; and if they will do without the principal, and resist imposition by withholding their produce, those who make a profit by the freight of our produce, may afford to lose that profit. Can any man tell what would be the consequence of war, in these times? In common war some regard is had to the laws of nations by belligerents, and they fight each other. In the present war the belligerents disregards the laws of nations, and fight every one but one another.

Mr. M. concluded by saying that he was aware that he had said nothing new, nor could any thing new be said. The documents published at the last session and those published now put the subject in so complete a point of view, that it was impossible to add light to them.

The House agreed to consider the resolutions.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Electors of President, &c. The following gentlemen were appointed by a joint vote of both houses. They received the unanimous votes of the federal members; the democrats did not vote.

Hon. Caleb Strong, Hon. Francis Dana, (at large.) Hon. John Brooks, Moses Brown, esq. William Bartlett, esq. Ebenezer Bridge, esq. Benjamin Haywood, esq. Josiah Stearns, esq. John Hooker, esq. John Barrett, esq. Daniel Dewey, esq. Ebenezer Warren, esq. Samuel Tobey, esq. Joshua Thomas, esq. Lemuel Williams, esq. Andrew P. Fernald, esq. Samuel Freeman, esq. Samuel S. Wilde, esq. Jeremiah Bailey, esq.

A protest from the minority, against the mode adopted by the Legislature, in choosing Electors of President and Vice President, was presented and a motion made that the same be entered on the journal. *Carried unanimously.*

On Tuesday, in the House of Representatives, Resolutions were reported to instruct the Senators, and request the Representatives of this State, in Congress, to use their utmost endeavors to effect the repeal of the Embargo laws; and to express the opinion of the Legislature that no point of etiquette ought to be permitted to operate as a bar to arrangements which involve the peace and prosperity of the country. After an animated debate, which continued until a late hour last evening, they passed by the following honorable majority:

For them, 236 } Majority, 89
Against them, 147 }

The Senate took up these Resolutions yesterday afternoon, and after considerable debate agreed in a Resolution of concurrence.

A general town-meeting was held at Salem, Massachusetts Bay, the 21st ultimo, for the purpose of petitioning Congress to repeal the embargo; and after an able discussion of the subject *pro* and *con*, in which Mr. Gray, one of the most enlightened, and best informed merchants in the U. S. and has more shipping, perhaps, than any merchant in this country, and a Federalist, spoke nearly the whole of the day, in favor of the Embargo; when, on coming to a decision, there appeared,

For continuing the embargo	570
Against it	490
Majority for the embargo	80

Be it remembered, That this is the town where TIMOTHY PICKERING, Esq. resides, who said—*Great-Britain has done our commerce no essential injury.*——Oh! THE JESUIT!!!